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# WONDERFUL BARGAINS!

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH!

## At The Leading House

We are about through Stock-taking and before we close to make arrangements for immense Departmental Store, we will clear out hundreds of dollars worth of goods at cost and under. We are about through stock-taking and we have thrown out many lines to clear at a price.

## THE LEADING HOUSE

I. R. STROME.

### THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1896.

A Provincial Conservative convention, which is badly needed, is called for the 25th of February at 8 o'clock in Winnipeg. As the Opposition in the House is weak, it is well it should be instructed as to its course, by the best heads of the party, wherever found. The Nor-Westers say the party will endorse the Federal platform, &c., &c. This is where the mistakes of the party have so frequently of late years overtaken it in an election. It is the party that ought to make the platform for the leaders instead of the leaders making it for the party. The party in convention ought to make the principles for the leaders to carry out. If the party in Manitoba had met a year ago and advised the government to issue no remedial order they would have done a good service.

The Winnipeg Tribune urges the Patron candidates to withdraw in the coming Federal elections lest they "jeopardise the chances" of the Liberal candidates, with whose platform theirs so nearly co-incide. If then the platforms of both parties are so nearly equal to one another, if it is only the welfare of the country the Tribune has at heart, why does it not advise the Liberal candidates to withdraw and let the Patron candidates, with whose platform theirs so nearly agrees? If it is only the success of principles and platforms the Liberals are after, it should make no difference to them whether they are represented by Liberals or Patrons. If, however, it is Gritism the print wants to see flourish, the cause of its anger comes readily to the surface.

Some of the Grit papers are abusing Lieut. Governor McIntosh because he reserved a bill on school matters passed by the North West Council, for the consideration of the Governor General. We beg to call the attention of these same papers to the fact that on a certain occasion Premier Mowat of Ontario, did an indefinitely worse act. On the occasion to which we refer he voted as a member of the House for the adoption of an Orange incorporation bill, and after it passed the House he advised his Lieut.-Governor to refuse his signature, and send the Bill up "to paralyze" Sir John Macdonald. Sir John, however, sent it back to Mowat, and when it was brought up again in the Ontario House, Mowat voted against it, but it passed all the same.

The Winnipeg Tribune is a most "amusing little cuss," as Artemus Ward said of the monkey. It deeply deprecates the fact that Canada has to pay eleven millions a year interest on the national debt, about a third of our income. This it declares is the next thing to bankruptcy. Yes! Canada has to pay about that amount yearly in interest, but it has the C. P. R., the Intercolonial R. R., the canals, the parliament buildings, the Canadian North West and all the Public buildings of Canada to show for it, and the debts for which the interest is occurring have been growing since 1840, nearly 60 years. On the other hand

Manitoba under the Sifters and the Greenways in SIX years has run up a debt of two and a half millions, that takes \$125,000 a year, or one fifth of our income in interest, and all we have for it is the competition of the N. P. R. and three or four public buildings. Why don't the Tribune set to work and moralise on this condition of things?

If our advice is worth anything, we have to urge caution on the part of the Conservative delegates, of Brandon county, who are shortly to assemble to bring out a candidate in Brandon constituency for the Commons. There is at this moment a strong inclination on the part of a large section of the Conservative electors to bring out a McCarthy candidate, which might end in serious complications. The people want lower duties, a reduction of governmental extravagances and non-interference with the province in educational matters, and no man but a friend of these reforms can hope to carry the division. If it is possible at the Conservative convention to select a candidate who will secure the confidence of the party in a commitment to these reforms it may avert a division, and the efforts of all concerned ought to be turned in that direction.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—From time to time it has been hinted that a private member would introduce the bill for the purpose of meeting the Manitoba school difficulty. Last night D. H. MacDowall, member for Saskatchewan, gave notice of a measure in this direction to amend the schools act of Manitoba by providing that the schools shall be entirely secular, but that on Friday afternoons at a stated hour the members of any religious denomination may impart religious instruction.

The public will one and all be surprised if it has fizzled down to this at Ottawa—if the only remedy for the minority is purely secular schools with religious instruction after hours, and if even this is to be brought in by a private member to avert the defeat of the government. They appear to be coming to their senses at Ottawa at last. The average reasoning man must conclude the only cure for all this school trouble is complete secularization, but of course to render even that operative, it must come from the local legislature. It is true the constitution renders a remedy in a case like the present possible at Ottawa, but it says it may be conceded by the parliament, and not necessarily by the government; and this is as it should be that every man may be held responsible for his own vote and for that only. But as we have said above as yet it is not apparent how the Federal government can compel the Local parliament to adopt or render operative its enactment. There may be a way to do it, but so far but few know of it. If then this is the present decision of the Ottawa government, they have before them a great reckoning with the party in the country. In July last Sir Mackenzie practically declared he would enforce Separate Schools in some form, and actually ruined the party in this province for many a year to come by his "remedial bill," which commanded the province to restore separate schools at least in a modified form from the original; and now it appears there is a complete capitulation after the Conservative party has been torn into shreds. Why is all this, as the constitution reads now as it did when the most arbitrary stand of

the Premier was taken? If by the wording of the constitution and the finding of the Privy Council a restoration of separate schools to the minority was a year or so ago the only remedy that would meet the case, a restoration of them is the only thing that can heal the grievances now as no change has been made in either since. Some are cruel enough to intimate it is the result of the Federal and general provincial elections, but surely a Cabinet of Sir Thomas Mayne would not be forced from their purpose of separate schools in Manitoba by such trifling things as these. Are they not the great constitutional interpreters of Canada and full to the muzzle with integrity like Draco of old, resolved on doing right even if the heavens fell? Surely these constitutional gentlemen do not want to create themselves the laughing stock of the whole of Canada in having declared a few months ago nothing but the restoration of separate schools by the province under a remedial order or by the Ottawa Cabinet, if the province dissolved and now withdrawing from the fight leaving not separate schools but purely secularization to be fought for on the floor of parliament as a lot of dogs would fight for a bone. The next few days will, however, clear up the whole matter and show the valiant material out of which the heroes of constitutional defence is actually made. We can rest till then, and so can the public.

### SHOOTS 666 TIMES A MINUTE.

The "Maxim" gun which has figured prominently in recent reports from Venezuela and the Transvaal, can shoot eleven bullets a second or 666 a minute. It is a light affair and looks like a small, slim barrelled cannon, mounted on a tripod. The gunner sits up on a saddle behind the gun and can swing it to right or left or elevate or depress the barrel as easily as though it were a revolver. The gun loads itself. The cartridges are stored in belts which hold from 150 to 400 rounds each, and this belt is fed automatically to the breach of the gun. The loading, firing and ejecting mechanisms are worked by the recoil of the gun. The first cartridge is fired by the pressing of a button, and after that 666 times a minute, every kick of the gun throws out the exploded shell, inserts a loaded one and explodes it. This is kept up as long as the button is pressed or until the belt of cartridges is exhausted. The steel barrel is encased in a water jacket which keeps the gun cool.

### FATAL ACCIDENT.

Austin, Jan. 24. Geo. Clayton, who was fatally injured at the Austin roller mill on the 23rd inst. died last night at 10 o'clock. Dr. Haworth, of McGregor, remained with the patient till death and did all that could be done to save his life, but the will of God was to be, and Geo. Clayton is taken away from our midst. He was loved by his relatives and highly respected by every one who knew him and many hearts in our town and surrounding country are mourning the loss of him who was ever true to his Master and the public generally.

Mr. Daniel Clayton, his brother, and family have the sympathy of all who knew the unfortunate victim of this sad accident, in this their sad bereavement. It may be remembered that a son of Daniel Clayton and nephew of deceased was accidentally killed at this same mill a little over one year ago.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Awarded Gold Medal Philadelphia Fair, San Francisco.

### THE FIRES.

Queen Victoria's Scotch Great Grandchildren.

There have been six Earls of Fife since 1776, and twice over the succession has gone to a brother and once to a nephew. When the Earl of Fife, as he then was, was chosen as the husband of the Princess Louise Victoria, Alexandra, Duchess of Wales, no one claimed that his position in the peerage compared with that of several other Scottish peers, not to mention those of England. But, on the other hand, his personal qualifications were very marked, and he had the advantage of great wealth to keep up his splendid position. Then, again, though the Duffs and Macduffs have not had the life of national importance since the days of Macbeth, the family has been noble and historical since time immemorial. They claim to go back as far, at any rate, as Fyfe Maciuff, who helped Kenneth II. of Scotland in 34 to conquer the Picts, and was given all the lands between the Forth and the Tay, to which, according to the legend, he gave the name of Fife. A descendant of his about two hundred years later was the Macduff of Shakespeare—a thoroughly historical personage who was created Earl instead of "Thayne of Fife" by Malcolm Canmore, five years before the battle of Hastings, for assisting him to recover his crown from Macbeth.

The direct line of the Macduff who helped to conquer the Picts and the Macduff who helped to conquer Macbeth came to an end with Duncan, the thirteenth Earl of that line, who died in 1552. But a descendant of his, David Duff, was made Baron of Muthil by Robert III. in 1461, a title which remained in the family till the days of Charles II., and William Duff, a descendant of this David, was created Baron Braco of Killybride, County Carrick, in 1755, and Viscount Macduff by Robert III. in 1760, the year in which Quebec was taken, and the fifth in descent from him is the present Earl of Fife, created a Duke on his marriage with the Princess Louise of Wales a few years ago.

His little girls, besides one of them having an off-chance of succeeding to the crown of England, will succeed to a large personal property (the Duke of Fife is a banker and concerned in great commercial enterprises) and a number of fine seats, the principal of which are Duff House, in Banffshire, just outside the town of Banff, a copy of the famous Villa Regia built in the middle of the eighteenth century; Edon House, Banffshire, once the property of the Duke of Atholl; Innes House, once a seat of the Dukes of Roxburgh; Milton Duff, Westerton House and Mar Lodge, the shooting box at Balmoral, recently burned down. The Duke of Fife has two towns, houses—one in Portman square, and one at East Sheen, almost opposite the house so long occupied by the late Comte de Paris.

Lady Alexandra Duff and her little sister should grow up good sports-women, for their royal mother is one of the best lady salmon fishers living.—London Queen.

### Walesley Rolled Logs.

The appointment of Lord Walesley to the post of commander-in-chief under the new organization is, of course, no surprise, though perhaps the Duke of Connaught was the favorite in the betting. In a former letter, written from the New York Mail and Express, I told you of the report that the post had been offered to Lord Roberts, and I ventured to disbelieve the story. Though far more popular than Lord Walesley, he could scarcely have been preferred to him because his services have been entirely in India, whereas Lord Walesley was in the Crimea, in the Red River expedition in Assam, in South Africa and in Egypt—a varied experience, which naturally counts for much. Of Lord Walesley's ability there can be no doubt, but the manner in which he has trumpeted his doings have turned many against him. Not the least of his offenses is the eye of the army is the excessive amount of honors he has insisted on for his campaigns.

The Egyptian business, for instance, was comparatively speaking a mild affair, short and with little fighting. But medals bestowed for that easy victory over an incompetent foe would have made a peninsular veteran stare. Men came away with two or three who had not seen a shot fired. The second Sudan business, not under Walesley, was equally a triumph for him. He is in his generation. Those serving with him know they will come home well decorated, but it is hard upon others who fight under less influential commanders. Look at the relief of the fact that he invented military log-rolling, however much it may detract from the respect in which it is well a commander-in-chief should be held, cannot affect his ability. It may indeed be argued that his readiness to accept expediency as a galling star, rather than the absolute right, will be a virtue in the new order of things, for it is tolerably certain that he will not be a bed of roses. One can scarcely understand a Wellington or a Napoleon adapting himself to a council of experts with a civilian for president, even though that president be so exceptional a man as Lord Lansdowne.

### The Queen and Spinning Wheel.

Queen Victoria, it is well known, is able to spin, and various articles have been exhibited for which Her Majesty prepared the flax. Now it seems that this eminently womanly accomplishment, one of the oldest in the world, has been recommended to the Princess of Wales and her daughters. A spinning class is to be started at Sandringham and the Duchess of York is to be among the royal pupils.

### A Criticism.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Cornwell, as she looked at the newspaper pictures of the yachting trophies, "why they call what they're racing for a cup?" "Isn't it a cup?" inquired her husband. "I dunno," said she. "But it looks like more like a pilsener."—Washington Star.



### Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. CHAPMAN, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

### True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.  
Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect, 25c.

## BRANDON ACADEMY.

OPEN FROM SEPTEMBER 2ND TO JUNE 30TH.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—Elementary English and arithmetic, Book-keeping, shorthand, all the work for Teachers' Certificates (in and out of class) and Preliminary Examination for the Manitoba University, Medical Entrance, Law Entrance, Music (Piano or Organ), Drawing and Painting, Day and evening classes, Private lessons. Call at the Academy, 10th Street, Brandon, or send for particulars to S. J. McKEE, B. A., PRINCIPAL.

## TEA!

### THE UNIVERSAL BLEND

AT 30C.

SOLE BY  
SYMINGTON & CO.

IS REMARKABLE VALUE—TRY IT

The proprietor has had extensive experience in one of the largest Tea establishments in Great Britain, and customers can rely upon getting the best value in Tea as well as other lines of Groceries.

### Captain Sweeney, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal. says:

"Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. For sale by N.J. Halpin.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles (price 25 and 50 cents).

The best cough cure is Haysard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures coughs and colds.

### THE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890. W. H. CONNOR, Brockville.

Dear Sir:—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Mose's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all customers speak highly of them. Yours truly, R. Lawson.

### FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the pain of "teething teeth," send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children Teething. It will soothe your little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it, it cures HARRISON'S, soothes the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup.

## H. McKAY,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE



JUST SOUTH OF AND CLOSE TO NEW C.P.R. DEPOT. TENTH STREET, BETWEEN ROSSER AND PACIFIC AVENUES.

GOOD HORSES AND RIGS AT SHORTEST NOTICE. DRIVERS FURNISHED WHEN REQUIRED. BRANDON, MAN.

## "Blacksmithing"

\*\* Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Haw, I am now continuing in the old stand, opposite the City Hall, on my own account, where I propose to give all customers the very best satisfaction in all work entrusted to me with special attention to horse-shoeing.

WM. WILSON.

UNRIVALED DUELLIN RHUBARB IN GREAT DEMAND. LARGE ORDERS FOR SATURDAY. NEW POTATOES BEST ON THE MARKET. COME EARLY AND GET YOUR SUPPLIES.

## MACHINE WORKS

Are to make an important announcement in this space next issue.

## J. W. QUINN

COR. ROSSER AND 5TH ST.

... Dealer in ...

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, SHORTS, BRAN, ROLLED WHEAT, ROLLED OATS, GRITS, POTATOES.

Try a twenty-five pound sack of our self-rising Flour—no call for baking powders when you use it.

Also Wood for sale, \$3.75 per cord—seasoned popular.

TELEPHONE 39.

## TEAM HARNESS

EXPRESS HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE DRIVING HARNESS.

TRUCKS. BAGS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE!

S. & H. BORBRIDGE.

Cor. Sixth Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON, MAN.

T. Borbridge, Manager.







## RED CROSS WORK.

### THE LEADERS GOING TO RELIEVE ARMENIA.

Clara Barton Has Given the Plan Careful Consideration and Thinks Favorably of It—United States Can Help Because It Does Not Need a Relief of Turkey.

Clara Barton has said, commenting on a paragraph to the effect that \$500,000 must be guaranteed before the American Red Cross society can start on its mission of mortal service in the land of Hakk (Armenia), that "the Red Cross has not made an appeal for contributions" and that fact is the wonder of this woman's work, for as she declares, "the Red Cross has never appealed and never will appeal. It is the people who have asked us to undertake this work."

As one of the original Executive Board of the American National Red Cross society, and having been in the most salient details of the great tale of state-manship in her office which makes up the life of Clara Barton and the history of the Red Cross society, national and international, I know that there is not

on record an instance wherein Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society in this country, has declined or refused to do the things to carry forward any of its work. She has investigated and stated the needs, the country has heard and the people have responded. In this way she reaches out of herself their responsive greatness.

She has taken up from 1862 into the present day the burden of a great national or local emergency—calamities, with one of international character—that of the Russian famine—involving hunger, pestilence, flood and fire, and homelessness, hideous disasters of all kinds to many scores of thousands of persons on this continent and in the Old World. Also, among them she has walked serenely and with unflinching devotion in all the wide desolation and suffering, always bringing relief, hope, courage, and the best of all, the Red Cross.

She does not ask it now. What is given her now as a trust and since the American Red Cross society was formed in 1881 its president has received and directed the rising waves of humanity about it.

But this is not the sum total. Vast amounts of supplies of all kinds—food by the dozen of shiploads and scores of freight trains; clothing and bedding tools for home building clothing for many thousands of homes and hospitals, the rebuilding of villages and the re-planting of fields destroyed in the flames of war, and the vast stores of food and clothing for the relief of the victims of the war.

Clara Barton has been and is being distributed with the same New England thrift and foresight that governs her daily household.

Careful analysis of accounts and observation on her part of labor convince me that it is well worth the most complete conservatism to write that for every dollar in the Red Cross there has been a dollar in the pockets of the people.

Salaries are not paid to the Red Cross staff. Compensation no one gets. Expenses and needs are met. Yet many pay their own.

At Washington then, in a great, plain and old-fashioned mansion, not at all modern or comfortable, but with a certain stateliness of aspect, the American Red Cross society, as represented by Clara Barton, its president, Dr. J. M. Hubbard, general field agent; George H. Pullman, the confidential stenographer, and one or two other ladies of the working force, sit in the large hall, the floor of which is of dark wood, the walls of which are of light wood, and the ceiling of which is of light wood.

What are the chances of success in such a salubrious endeavor? Not by any means doubtful persons, when looked at from their standpoint, and but the way to look at it. One can't see the "devil" take the hindmost, and so must take the other point of observation.

In the first place, as they see the problem, Turkey as a Government is itself one of the earliest of adherents to the famous Geneva treaty of neutrality and service to the wounded and suffering. The sublime there is an acute sense of diplomacy and its craft.

It will yet assume the virtue it may not possess. It will not ignore the Red Cross—nor in its case, the Red Crescent's

obligations. In the second place, there are only two Powers, or people, it can trust under the circumstances by which it is involved. All the rest it must play with, one against the other.

These two Powers are Switzerland and the United States. The fear that they are in the shadows of statecraft would not permit the first to enter on the needed work. But this republic of ours the Turk knows he must trust, because in Turkey it was not until he had a slice of Turkey. The third reason why the work of relief may be set about with the Sultan's consent is that the lack of all tendency to Armenian revolt and of the power to change the Turkish empire has been passed.

He must needs be a "reformer" for the nonce in order to enable the watchful Powers to cheer their people's sympathies. So there is reason to expect that a fairly serious effort will be made to let the helpless be fed, even though they are Christians.

Then, if this idea of the attitude of the Powers is to be accepted, it seems probable the American Red Cross will be strengthened by the unquestioned desire of the Powers to do something. Miss Barton sees all this and understands it. She has the instinct insight and the unobscured celebration power that belongs to her and grows out of the habit of handling great issues and affairs.

Russia will be the Red Cross messenger on the Black Sea, and the British and northern sea of relief operations. It is not so far, either, from the belief in the possibility of service along the northern frontiers and lower part of the range of which Mount Ararat is the culmination, and amid the bleak but difficult access of which so many Armenians must have taken a spindly refuge.

The Mediterranean coast, though nearly 300 miles to the south will probably become the local depot of distributing operations, somewhere in the Gulf of Persia, perhaps at Ormus, in the British and other ship service, and the cable line also may do the principal work of relief along with the outer world. Possible Aleppo may be the chief inland point for starting and service.

Its Turkish commander, or wali, will have his instructions and be ready to protect. The Kurds will have been driven in their savage way a lot by threats and perhaps more savage even than their own.

The immensity of the task does not appal. What the Red Cross executive is considering is how to get at it. That is the question in the mind of the Red Cross, and what, if any, special attitude is held by the United States, and the three-fourth sovereign signatures of the convention by which this most remarkable institution of modern days has been created.

A citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, Henri Dunant, is the author of the idea and plan, upon which the Red Cross is founded. He was traveling in Italy during the progress of the campaign of France and Italy against the Austrians, and was present at the battle of Solferino. The sufferings of the wounded made the deepest impression upon him.

He was a member of the Society of Public Utility of Geneva, and on his return home submitted a paper to that body, recommending the organization of a society, or convention, by which medical aid or other non-combatant service for the wounded should be declared neutral, and should be protected and facilitated as such by armed forces and nations.

He suggested, and acted as the European Power best adapted for the seat of a directing international body. The meeting was held February 9, 1864, and it was decided to issue an international invitation for a conference of plenipotentiaries to be held from October 26 to 29 in the same year, and twelve European Powers were represented.

The committee by which invitations were sent invited Dr. Louis Appia, a former surgeon in the Italian army, Dr. T. Moynier, Gustave Moynier and Henri Dunant, of Geneva. These four met at the time of our Sanitary Commission Service.

Government representatives and men famous in related services and subjects were addressed. At this first conference there were present thirty-six delegates, including representatives of European Powers, a committee of five accredited by Switzerland, six delegates from associations, and seven persons not accredited, but admitted on account of their standing.

The result was the drafting of the famous Geneva convention, which was submitted for the adoption of all civilized governments.

The extent of the Red Cross neutral service since 1864 assumes startling proportions when the records are examined and their proportions are summarized. From 1864 to 1903, thirty years, the Red Cross has been a household name in the fields of conflict in the wars between Prussia and Austria, France and United Germany, Russia and Turkey, in Serbia, Macedonia, Roumania, Montenegro and Spain.

It has done service on fields of conflict in Abyssinia, Tunis, Morocco, the Transvaal, Dahomey, the Congo State, Zanzibar, Egypt and Sudan. In Asia the French have carried it into all their movements in Cambodia, Tonkin, Siam, etc., the British into Burma, the Dutch into Java, and the Japanese into Korea and China.

In South and Central America the symbol of international beneficence has been worn in field service in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala and San Salvador.

The American Red Cross society's present executive organization is as follows: Board of Consultation, President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, Executive officers, Clara Barton, president; William Lawrence, first vice-president; Walter P. Phillips, second vice-president; George Kenan, treasurer; Dr. J. M. Hubbard, general field agent; and George H. Pullman, financial secretary.

There is also a large general committee whose services will come in the form of an agency such as this of Armenia. Dr. Hubbard, the general field agent, has been actively active for the past twenty years. He is still a young man, his years being less than forty, but he has acquired with exceptional experience. The doctor is a native of Iowa. George H. Pullman is a nephew of the Chicago capitalist, a lawyer by profession, not more than fifty years old, who has dedicated himself to this work. The general secretary is known to the world as the able manager of the United Press, and George Kenan, the treasurer, is the famous Siberian traveler, lecturer and author.

One of the acts which illustrates the development of Red Cross services is that of Dr. Joseph Gardner of Bedford,

Ind., one doctor and his wife have served steadily in all the Red Cross campaigns, and were at Jonestown during the whole five months of arduous work. In February, 1903, Dr. Gardner and his wife presented to the Red Cross society as a permanent home a tract of 767 acres in the township of Bedford. It is now known as the Red Cross Park, and Dr. Hubbard makes his headquarters there as a rule.

The tract contains a small village farm, and contains a fine double, orchard, forest, and profitable beds of coal and phosphate. It is a fine example of a rural estate, and is a fine example of a rural estate, and is a fine example of a rural estate.

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## WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

Sheep should be healthy and in good condition before winter begins, that when cold weather comes the growth of the fleece may be constant and rapid. The best way to set the dry of black sheep in the winter and it is impossible to clip as much and as good quality of wool from it as might have been done had it been in good condition before winter began.

The first thing to be done is to divide your sheep into flocks according to age or purpose. In most cases a division into four flocks will be sufficient, viz: Rams, yearlings, breeding ewes and those destined to be fattened for the market. The rams should be separated from the others at all times, when not in use.

The feeding and arranging of a sheep house are important factors to be taken into consideration. Locate on dry ground and underdrain the floor with tile or cobble stone to provide against surface water during freezing and thawing periods. The sheep house should be supplied with a stream of living water. No water is injurious to sheep. I will give you a brief plan for a good and convenient sheep house that will accommodate 200 head of sheep. The plan is for four flocks of sheep, no difference how much they are in number, and it can be made to accommodate more sheep by adding to length only, which does not disarrange plan of division. Size of building, 25x40 feet two story with room above for hay. Place three parallel rows of stone pillars six in a row, projecting above level of floor one foot; the second row 14 feet from the first, and the third 14 feet from the second. The length of building should extend east and west. Place 12 posts on the stone pillars 6 feet high, for upper stalls to rest upon. This does away with lower stalls, which are a nuisance. The upper story may be built with the floor into four equal divisions which may be changed by shifting the racks. The hay can be thrown from above into the square rack, from there into the division racks. Make two doors at each end, wide enough to drive a wagon through, then you will have two driveways from end to end to remove manure. Each door answers for a flock of sheep to pass in and out.

Make two sheep pens at each end and the sheep cannot get under the eaves. Red-top or other good hay, with corn and oats mixed, is the universal feed and sheep will do well on it.

A ration for a head of sheep is 3 lbs. of good bulk of corn and 10 lbs. of hay, one-third fed in the morning and two-thirds in the evening. Stock digest best at night. Make a salt box for each flock of sheep similar to one supplied for cattle, and place in each flock a tub of sulphur with 10 lbs. of salt and keep the boxes well supplied with the same. Permit sheep to run out or in during the day if it is not raining or snowing. Sheep can stand cold, but not too much wet. Keep the stable clean and well bedded with straw. Feed grain in the lots if you use common troughs. Study your business and give your flocks a great deal of your time and thought. A great author once said: "Shepherds are born not made."—A Prize Essay.

Our Hog House.

Enclosed is the plan of the hoghouse we have just built. Size 20x20 feet with storage room above seven feet from stone wall to eaves. Is enclosed with

A. feeding racks 8x8. B. sleeping racks 8x8. C. troughs. D. feeding racks 4x4. E. storage room. F. window. G. door. H. door. I. door. J. door. K. door. L. door. M. door. N. door. O. door. P. door. Q. door. R. door. S. door. T. door. U. door. V. door. W. door. X. door. Y. door. Z. door. AA. door. BB. door. CC. door. DD. door. EE. door. FF. door. GG. door. HH. door. II. door. JJ. door. KK. door. LL. door. MM. door. NN. door. OO. door. PP. door. QQ. door. RR. door. SS. door. TT. door. UU. door. VV. door. WW. door. XX. door. YY. door. ZZ. door. AAA. door. BBB. door. CCC. door. DDD. door. EEE. door. FFF. door. GGG. door. HHH. door. III. door. JJJ. door. KKK. door. LLL. door. MMM. door. NNN. door. OOO. door. PPP. door. QQQ. door. RRR. door. SSS. door. TTT. door. UUU. door. VVV. door. WWW. door. XXX. door. YYY. door. ZZZ. door. AAAA. door. BBBB. door. CCCC. door. DDDD. door. EEEE. door. FFFF. door. GGGG. door. HHHH. door. IIII. door. JJJJ. door. KKKK. door. LLLL. door. MMMM. door. 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